

# THE COUNTY RECORD

KINGSTREE, S. C.

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One of Chicago's speculative philosophers declares that there are 6,456 different kinds of fear.

A few years ago Alfred F. Calvert, the mining king of West Australia, refused \$5,000,000 for his mines. The other day he sold the same mines for \$325,000.

The penny-in-the-slot idea has been applied in London during the past year on a large scale to gas meters. More than 30,000 families have adopted the new arrangement, by means of which a penny or two will furnish gas for cooking a meal.

The South African republic embraces some of the richest reefs of gold and other mineral wealth now known to the world, and as yet they have been scarcely more than touched. The efforts of rescuing parties have in many cases proved in vain; many persons floated down stream before they could be reached. Business was wholly suspended all day in Guthrie, the stores and banks being closed.

Constantinople has about 879,000 inhabitants, of whom 155,000 are Greeks and 150,000 Armenians, and less than 400,000 Moslems. If the Greeks and Armenians should revolt, it would make matters lively for the Porte, and might cause it to recall some regiments from the Thessalian frontier.

Florence Nightingale has come to the defence of tea in print. She thinks there is altogether too much said against tea-drinking, and says she would be very glad if "any of the tea-abusers would point out what to give to an English patient after a sleepless night instead of tea. It is the almost universal testimony of English men and women," she continues, "who have undergone great fatigue, such as riding long journeys without stopping, or sitting up for several nights in succession, that they could do it best on an occasional cup of tea and nothing else."

No one can seriously question that if Great Britain set out in earnest to conquer the Boers she would ultimately do so. At best the Boers could not muster probably more than 50,000 men. But a campaign against 50,000 Boers battling for their homes and for independence will be no holiday expedition for British redcoats, adds the New York Tribune. These sturdy farmers know how to fight, as the crushing defeat they administered to British regulars at Majuba Hill can testify. They come of the strain which cut the dykes of Holland to stay the troops of the Duke of Alva, and the lapse of time has not weakened the indomitable courage of their race. Moreover, Great Britain will not find "Oom Paul" Kruger and his henchmen unprepared. For months they have been quietly equipping for what they believe to be an "irrepressible conflict." And it is coming.

An address by Judge Thayer of Iowa, who has spent a great deal of his time upon the improvement of roads has been issued in a pamphlet by the department of agriculture. Judge Thayer says that the country spends annually \$250,000,000 on muddy roads, which is practically a total loss, and declares that while mud may have a place in the natural organization, that place is not on the roads. He suggests that if \$8,000,000 a year were put into improving the thoroughfares of a state, in ten years there would not be a mile of highway laid out in the state that would not be a permanent stone road. He does not recommend the spending of so much money by the state, but would make road improvement a township matter, based upon local opinion. To illustrate his position he says: "A township whose assessed valuation is \$300,000 wants to build twenty-five miles of good road at a cost of \$2000 per mile. Including the per capita tax and the usual levy, such a township now pays seven mills on the dollar, or \$1100 per year for road purposes. It borrows the required \$50,000, paying for it \$1500 a year, leaving \$600 a year for road repairs. By the contract system these twenty-five miles of road could be built in three years." He says that Iowa is taxed, one way and another, \$2,000,000 annually for road purposes. This, he says, would take care of \$60,000,000 of 2-1/2 per cent. bonds, and release them in seventy-two years, besides leaving \$500,000 each year for keeping the roads in repair. On this plan at the end of seventy-two years the state would have a system of fine roads, while under the present plan it would have no more than it has now, which is practically nothing.

# WAVE SWEEPS A TOWN.

An Immense Wall of Water Strikes West Guthrie, Oklahoma.

## A CLOUDBURST AND WHIRLWIND.

A Wave a Mile Wide and Eight Feet High Swept the Canadian Valley—Many Houses Carried Away—Scores Perish—River Turned Into a Torrent That Came Upon the City With a Cyclone's Roar.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma (Special).—At sunrise Wednesday a wall of water eight feet high and a mile wide broke upon West Guthrie without warning, drowning scores of people and carrying away scores of houses. Every movable thing was swept before the wave which passed on into the Canadian River Valley, wreaking destruction to life and property wherever it reached. Just how many lives were lost may not be known for weeks, but the list is almost certain to exceed a hundred.

Hundreds of houses were wrecked; for many miles many farmers were completely ruined. Bridges and tracks were washed out and railway traffic in every direction is at a standstill. More than a million dollars' damage was done to property. The efforts of rescuing parties have in many cases proved in vain; many persons floated down stream before they could be reached. Business was wholly suspended all day in Guthrie, the stores and banks being closed.

As though an organization for relief as possible has been made, but all aid has been necessarily retarded by the confused condition of things.

It has been impossible to explore the houses until the water subsided, as many of them are submerged. As darkness gathered over the scene many overturned houses were seen far out in the flood, but it could not be learned whether their occupants were dead or alive. The river was thirty feet above its ordinary level.

The flood is supposed to have been caused by a cloudburst, supplemented by heavy rains. The Cottonwood River, ordinarily a small stream, that winds between steep banks in West Guthrie, was bank full from a heavy rain, but no alarm was felt.

Early in the morning water from a cloudburst above had added to the already high stream and a flood began sweeping through West Guthrie, a section of the city populated mostly by colored people.

Those who saw the first wall of water said it was eighteen feet high, spreading entirely across the valley. This was followed by others in quick succession, and in a matter of minutes a bank of water, from six to eight feet high. Many persons had already begun carrying their household goods to places of safety, but few had made more than one trip when they were forced to flee for their lives before the raging torrent.

Some thought the roar was that of a tornado and sought their roofs, only to perish a few moments later. Others stopped to save things until it was too late.

The railroad tracks are on the east bank of the river. For three-quarters of a mile across is the valley running through the western part of the city, and in it are many of the finest residences, and a small business section, where are about twenty stores and several mills, warehouses, etc. In less than twenty minutes from the time the flood struck the city this entire section was inundated, and within an hour the water was ten feet deep and hundreds of buildings were floating away.

Not only the meager structures, but fine residences, store buildings, a cotton gin and other large structures went into ruins or floated away down the stream.

On many buildings were men, women and children. From hundreds of trees came piteous calls for help, and the air was filled with the struggles and screams of dozens of the white for help. She grew weak, and the baby slipped into the water and was drowned. She was finally rescued and said her family of six had been lost.

A woman wading from home, with her baby on her head, was seen to go under, and a man swimming the channel to reach four women and a baby in a tree was carried down stream.

Two women and a child were carried away on a bridge further down stream, and one man and two women in plain sight of shore were on a house roof when it went to pieces. They all perished.

## W. J. DEBOE ELECTED.

End of the Kentucky Senatorship Deadlock at Frankfort.

William J. Deboe, the nominee of the Republican caucus, was elected to the United States Senate from Kentucky to succeed ex-Senator Blackburn. The vote stood: Deboe (Rep.), 71; Martin (Pop.), 12; Stone 1; Blackburn (Dem.), 30. After the official declaration of the election of Mr. Deboe, the Democrats joined in the jollification. There never was such a scene in the Kentucky State house.

W. J. Deboe is forty-seven years of age, a native of Crittenden County, Kentucky, and a life-long Republican. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and since 1890 has been a member of the State Central Committee. Last year he was selected as one of the four Bradley delegates-at-large to the St. Louis Convention, where he was selected as Chairman of the delegation in spite of the anti-Bradley faction. He is a graduate of Ewing College in Illinois. He studied medicine in Louisville and practiced for some years. But he later studied law and for eight years has practiced that profession.

## Fishermen Forced to Cannibalism.

The French fishing vessel *Vallant* crashed into an iceberg on the Grand Banks, off Newfoundland, and only four members of her company of seventy-four reached port. Of seven men who escaped from the sinking vessel in a little dory and spent twelve days in the open sea without food or clothing, two died and were thrown overboard, and a third died and was eaten by the four survivors, who were picked up maniacs.

## Turkish Murderers Sentenced.

The Turkish authorities have condemned to death the murderers of the agent who was distributing the British and American relief funds at Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey.

## Americans Killed in Mexico.

Edward Callahan, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a metallurgist named Klein, were attacked in Mexico by five bandits. They were on their way from America to the Barranca near their home three miles distant, of which Callahan was superintendent and part owner. Klein was dead when found and Callahan was dying. The bandits got \$400.

## Turkey Raising a Loan.

The Ottoman Bank having declined to accept the terms of the Porte, Berlin bankers are arranging to grant to the Turkish Government a private loan of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000.

## ANTONIO MAXIMO MORA.

The Celebrated Claimant Passes Away at a Ripe Old Age.

Antonio Maximo Mora, whose property in Cuba was confiscated twenty-five years ago, and whose claim was finally settled in 1897 by the payment by Spain of nearly \$1,000,000, died a few days ago at the Hotel Grenobles, New York City, aged seventy-nine years.



ANTONIO MAXIMO MORA.

Mr. Mora was a native of Cuba, but became a naturalized American citizen in May, 1869, after the outbreak of the ten years' rebellion in Cuba. Mora, who was a wealthy planter, was arrested for being in sympathy with the insurgents, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. The court also directed that his property be confiscated. Mora and his brother escaped to this city, where Mora laid his claim before Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State. He estimated the loss to himself and brother at \$3,000,000. Diplomatic correspondence began, and in 1886 Spain acknowledged the claim to be a valid debt, although deducting one-half of the original amount demanded by Mora, who, being in need of money, agreed to the reduction. The latter remained unpaid for nearly ten years. More than \$100,000 was expended by the United States Government in collecting the claim.

## SIX HANGED ON ONE TREE.

A Wholesale Lysing of Colored Men in a Texas Town.

For the murder near Sunnyside, Texas, of Henry Daniels and his two stepdaughters, the assaulting of the girls and the burning of their home a mob, composed of colored people swung to the same branch of a large oak tree. Fayette Rhine, twenty-one years old; Will Gates, thirty-five years old; Lewis Thomas, twenty years old; Aaron Thomas, thirteen years old; Jim Thomas, fourteen years old; Benny Thomas, fifteen years old, all colored boys. The last four were brothers and it is probable that Will Williams, who was also implicated, met his death at the hands of the same mob, though his body has not yet been found.

Henry Daniels an old colored man, lived near Sunnyside in a little hut with his stepdaughter, Marie, and a seven-year-old child. The house was known also, Mario Daniels, aged eighteen, and the seven-year-old child assaulted, and old Daniels clubbed to death trying to protect those in his charge. Then Daniels and his stepdaughter were thrown into the house and the child was thrown into the well. The house was set on fire and the fiends left, thinking that they had covered their inhuman deed from the sight of the world.

Bloodhounds tracked the Thomas boys to their home and they were arrested. They were confessed, implicating the others, who were quickly secured. Shortly after 10 o'clock p. m. a mob surprised the officers, took them to the lone oak tree in the road, and, without ceremony, strung them up.

## ORVILLE H. PLATT MARRIES AGAIN.

Senator From Connecticut Weds Mrs. Hoyt, of Upper Montclair, N. J.

Orville H. Platt, United States Senator from Connecticut, and Mrs. Jennie P. Hoyt, of Upper Montclair, N. J., were married at St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, in Upper Montclair.

They knew each other first in the little school at Washington, Conn., in which town both were born. They grew up together. The boy became a law student and the girl a society woman.

They were formerly lived at Stamford. She is a daughter of Truman Smith, once a Senator from Connecticut. She is of middle age and a handsome woman. Only the representatives of the two families were present. The bridal couple were unattended. The bride wore a traveling gown of henrietta cloth.

A Senator Platt lives at Meriden, Conn. He is now serving his fourth term. He entered politics early in life, and from the Legislature of his native State he went to Congress. He was elected United States Senator in 1878. He is in his seventieth year.

## Great Britain and the Boers.

The British Budget was made public in the House of Commons; it provoked a hot exchange of words between Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of the Colonies, and Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader, over the Government's war preparations. Sir William denounced the Government's South African policy, and Joseph Chamberlain declared Harcourt's language "pernicious, dangerous and unpatriotic."

## Many Deaths in an Earthquake.

News has just been received of an awful series of earthquakes throughout the chain of Leeward Islands that caused the loss of hundreds of lives, it is reported. All the islands in the group have been affected. The loss of life has been very large. Many buildings collapsed during the most serious shock, which lasted for forty seconds. The damage to property is very large.

## Japan Excited Over Hawaii.

The belief prevails at Honolulu, Hawaii, that annexation of the islands to the United States is close at hand. There is much excitement in Japan over the presence of the American cruiser *Philadelphia* at Honolulu. The exclusion of Japanese emigrants from Hawaii has caused serious complications. Japanese newspapers are full of war talk. They profess to believe that the United States has a scheme to annex Hawaii.

## A Cuban Patriot Teaches Boys in Jail.

Dr. Luis, now in the Baltimore city jail as a Cuban filibuster, has begun to teach a class of twenty-seven boys under sixteen, who are confined there on various charges, from crop-shooting to stealing. The prison school was suggested by Warden Bailey and Mayor Hooper, and it bids fair to become a permanent feature of jail life.

## Mississippi Breaks Its Record.

The Mississippi River at Natchez, Miss., rose until it stood at 49.75, one and a quarter feet above the highest record of any previous year.

# RELIGIOUS READING.

"PRAY THEE VISIT ME."  
O God, O kinsman loved, but not enough,  
O man with eyes majestic after death,  
Whose feet have trod along our pathways rough,  
Whose lips draw human breath;  
By that one likeness which is ours and thine,  
By that one nature which doth hold us kin,  
By that high heaven where sinless thou dost shine,  
To draw us sinners in:

By Thy last silence in the judgment hall,  
By long foreknowledge of the deadly tree,  
By darkness, by the wormwood and the gall,  
I pray Thee visit me.

—Jean Ingelow.

## THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

The art of photography is now so perfect that the whole side of a great newspaper can be taken in miniature so small as to be carried in a little pin or button, and yet every letter and point be perfect. So the whole life of Christ is photographed in one little phrase—"not to be ministered unto, but to minister." He came not to be served—if this had been His aim He would never have left heaven's glory, where He wanted nothing, where angels praised Him and ministered unto Him. He came to serve. He went about doing good. He altogether forgot Himself. He served all He met who would receive His service. At last He gave His life in uttermost sacrifice, giving it a ransom for others. He came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. You say you want to be like Christ. You pray Him to print His own image on your heart. Here, then, is the image. It is no vague dream of perfection that we are to think of when we ask to be made like Christ. The old monks thought that they went into the wilderness, away from men, to live in cold cells or on tall columns. But that is not the thought which this picture suggests. "To minister"—that is the Christian life. Instead of fleeing away from the world we are to live among men, to serve them, to seek to bless them, to do them good, to give our life for them.—J. B. Miller, D. D.

## BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY UNIVERSAL.

When you laid the white flowers upon the grave, and listened to the dull thud of earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, and bent eagerly forward to catch a last glimpse of that which enshrined the loved one, hidden from sight, with pale lips and breaking heart you asked once more, "If a man die, shall he live again?" The proof have we, what evidence do we have? The not dead, but alive? "A beautiful dream," only, after all, only "a beautiful dream," only "a lofty aspiration of the human heart," only doomed to disappointment? Generation after generation has come and gone, but not one of the myriads who have passed into the silent land has ever been permitted to return and tell us the great secret that lies beyond the grave. But through all that deep, unbroken silence of ages, men and women have never lost their faith in a future life. In every age, in every country, men and women have had some belief in a life beyond the grave.—Rev. S. G. Fielding.

## JESUS INSISTS ON OBEDIENCE.

Obedience is everything in a Christian life. We are told that without faith it is possible to please God, but faith can usually be obeyed, o-b-e-d-i-e-n-c-e. Obedience is necessary always to prove our faith. "Faith without works, is dead." Some people think that believing a sound creed makes one religious. But Jesus insists on obedience. He says that mere hearing His words without doing them is building on sand, and that all we build on such a foundation will be swept away when the floods come. Creeds are important. We must have true beliefs about God and His truth, but no matter how right our creeds are, if we do not follow Christ and do His will, all our beautiful religion will be but a showy house built on the sand, which some day will be carried away in life's floods.—Forward.

## A PRAYER FOR SACRIFICE.

O thou, who comest from Edom, glorious in thy apparel, traveling in the greatness of thy strength, who speaketh in righteousness, mighty to save, graciously behold thy people who call upon thee. In all our affliction thou wast afflicted and the angel of thy presence saved us. Thou who didst tread the winepress alone, when didst tread the people that are none with thee, see now the travail of thy soul and be satisfied. To thee, sacrificed for us, do we here and now, in thy presence and in the week of thy Passion present ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy and living sacrifice unto thee, beseeching thee so to strengthen us by thy grace that we may both follow the example of thy sacrifice and also be made instruments of thy resurrection, who art with the Father and the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen.

## AS ONE SEES HE WALKS.

How differently do men walk! One bends forward, another backward; one steps firm, another cautiously; one is quick and another slow. These differences are not altogether matters of muscular strength or weakness of nerve activity. A man's feelings and attitudes depend good deal on his eyesight. If he has "progressive near-sight" he is likely to show it in his mode of bodily progression. And one's spiritual gait depends chiefly on his spiritual sight. If he sharply discerns the law of right and duty it will tell upon his "daily walk and conversation." If he lives in intimate recognition of God's countenance his walk will be free, unwavering, upright, undaunted, full of grace.—S. S. Times.

## WITH CHRIST IS PEACE.

Where is the task that terrifies the man who lives by Christ? Where is the discouragement over which he will not walk, to go to the right which he must reach? You may starve him, but he has his inner food. You may darken his life, but he has his inner light. You may make war about him, but he has his peace within. You may turn the world into a hell, but he carries this inner heaven safely through its fiercest fires. He is like Christ Himself; he has meat to eat that we know not of, and in the strength of it he overcomes; at last, and is conqueror through his Lord.—Phillips Brooks.

O Corn of Wheat, which God for us did sow  
In the rough furrows of this world of woe,  
That Thou the Bread of Life for us might be,  
To nourish us to all eternity;  
Grant us, through faith, O Christ, to feed on Thee!  
—Anna E. Hamilton.

A bed of freshly turned earth, if allowed to lie undisturbed, will show itself to be full of seeds we know not of. So our life on earth is full of germs—the beginnings of all the trees of paradise or of all the poison vines and war trees on the banks of the river of eternal death.—Rev. J. S. Wright-nour.

We know that we are made in the image of God because we cannot in our best moments accept any standard of more confidence every day in view of the Turkish victories. Ffection to be sought after through eternity; the grandeur of our being is that there will always be something beyond for us to seek.—Lucy Larcom.

Your life needs days of retirement, when it shuts the gates upon the noisy whirl of action and is alone with God.

The true fast is the making of an emptiness about the soul that the higher fullness may fill it.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.  
The Dawes Indian Commission has reached an agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws at Anoka, Indian Territory, abolishing tribal government and allotting lands in severalty.

W. J. Calhoun, of Danville, Ill., was chosen by President McKinley as special Commissioner to Cuba to investigate the cases of American prisoners there.

Admiral Miller will probably be sent to Europe to attend the Queen's jubilee on the cruiser Brooklyn before he assumes command of the Pacific station.

A new passenger traffic association was formed by the principal railroads of the South at a meeting in Washington.

The Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee have employed an expert to examine the tariff bill. They do not expect the examination to delay reporting it to the Senate more than two weeks.

Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaii's Special Commissioner in Washington, has submitted to the Senate reasons why the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty ought not to be abrogated by the tariff bill. Claus Spreckels thinks the abrogation of the treaty would be a benefit to the United States.

## Domestic.

"Bid" Moore, an outlaw, was shot dead by a posse in New Mexico. "Ed" Newcomb was caught in Oklahoma after a fierce fight from behind a tree.

An old sawmill in Creston, Wirt County, W. Va., blew up, and George Conley and Perry Devers were killed instantly and Zack Hickman, Thomas Hickman, Will Bolton, John Williams and John McCaskey were mortally injured. Alderman, the owner of the mill, was also badly hurt.

The big plant of the Maryland Steel Company near Baltimore, decided to start up, after three years of idleness, affording work for 3000 men.

It is now estimated that the loss of life by the flood in Oklahoma will not exceed twenty.

The New Hampshire Banking Company at Nashua has suspended. Solomon Spalding, father of Charles W. Spalding, of the broken Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, is President of the institution. For four years the bank has been gradually losing positions, for more than a year it has refused to permit withdrawals to a larger amount than \$25 a month.

Four lives were lost in Brooklyn, N. Y., in a tenement house fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin. In a frantic effort to save her two baby boys a mother threw them from a fourth story window and the fall killed them almost instantly. The mother perished in the flames. The dead are: Mrs. Carrie Knevel, 37; John Knevel, 10; Louis Knevel, 3; John Knevel, 6; Mrs. Celia Barnett, 55; Mrs. E. J. Barnett, 55. Before the fire could be extinguished \$30,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The total indebtedness of the three Howland mill corporations at New Bedford, Mass., will reach about \$2,250,000.

A new parapet, designed to resist the fire of modern high power guns, was tested at Sandy Hook, N. J., by General Miles and the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.

A tornado passed just west of Solomon, Kan. Considerable damage was done to telegraph lines, but no dwelling houses were struck. A heavy wind accompanied by a cold rain prevailed all day, damaging orchards to some extent. A cloudburst washed away 150 feet of the track of the Santa Fe Railroad four miles west of Hortonville, Kan. About three inches of rain fell in a couple of hours.

The announcement of the assignment of N. Burruss, Son & Co., of Norfolk, Va., one of the most widely known banking firms in the South, was announced. The liabilities amount to between \$300,000 and \$350,000, and the assets are stated by the firm to be \$400,000 available, with nominal assets much more.

Former State Treasurer of Nebraska J. S. Bartley was arrested at Lincoln on a charge of embezzling \$201,000. Bartley, it is alleged, sold a warrant to reimburse the sinking fund to the Chemical National Bank, New York, through an Omaha bank, and pocketed the money.

At Jackson, Mo., an accident occurred which resulted in the drowning of four persons. Joe Johnson was going to town in a covered wagon, accompanied by Mrs. Bugg, her son, five years old, and her baby, and Miss Minnie Fraser. Johnson attempted to ford the creek.

A trolley car ran away in Portland, Oregon, and plunged through a bridge into a slough twenty-five feet below. Three of the passengers were drowned.

Fire at Newport News, Va., destroyed property valued at \$2,000,000, including two boats belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, three vessels, and a tug. Eight persons were burned, one of whom may die of his injuries.

A snowstorm visited the upper portion of New York State, threatening great damage to fruits.

The people of the Elkhorn Mountain locality, in Kentucky, have fought as desperately for the last four days to save their lives and property as the people in the delta flood district have. Forest fires have been devastating the hill country for a week, and the flames are now on the settlements on the mountains. Flails were used to fight the flames, and help had been asked for from the Virginia farmers down on Clinch River. Three farmhouses and four barns were destroyed last night's rain came.

Colonel Jesse Peyton, known as the "Father of Centennials," died at Haddonfield, N. J. He originated the Centennial Exposition of 1876 and other celebrations.

John Waggoner, aged eighty-five years, and living near Freetown, Ind., was supposed to have died of old age. His physicians, however, declared him dead, and relatives of the family were telegraphed, and arrived for the funeral. That afternoon the body showed signs of life; slight breathing was noticeable, and in a few hours he had sufficiently recovered to talk to the family.

The National bank at Winthrop, Mass., closed its doors the other day, giving as a reason that the stockholders are growing so old that the bank was in good condition.

A despatch from Kansas City says that ex-Supervisor Hiram A. Champion, of Clinton Park, N. Y., has shot himself at Kansas City. It is said that at woman disappeared with his money before he killed himself. Champion disappeared from Clifton Park about two months ago with about \$10,000 borrowed money.

There was a big slump in wheat at New York and Chicago, caused by the news of Turkey's victory in Greece. The price of the central dropped more than three cents in half an hour.

## Foreign.

The log of the Mayflower was presented to ex-Ambassador Bayard in London, to be taken to Boston.

Yellow fever has appeared on the Chilean steamer *Palena* and she has been quarantined.

The revolution in Ecuador has been suppressed.

A despatch from London states that the money market is regaining more confidence every day in view of the Turkish victories. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and Agincourt (1415) were won by the archers. In those days there were men who could shoot an arrow from 300 to 500 yards, and Robin Hood is said to have shot from 600 to 800 yards. Kenyon College, Ohio, included archery as one of the courses of study about three score years ago.

# HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

ANCIENT AND MODERN MENUS.  
We used to have old-fashioned things like hominy and greens -  
We used to have just common soup made out of pork and beans,  
But now its bouillon, consommé, and things made from a book,  
And Pot au Feu and Julienne, since my daughter's learned to cook.

We used to have a piece of best—journary meat—  
And pickled pigs' feet, spare ribs, too, and other things to eat;  
While now it's fillet; and ragout, and leg of mutton braised,  
And macaroni au gratin, and sheep's head Hollandaise.

—Good Housekeeping.

## WHITENING IVORY KNIFE HANDLES.

Ivory knife handles may be whitened and kept so if they are occasionally soaked in alum water. The alum water must boil first and then cool. After they are treated thus they should be well brushed with a nail brush kept for the purpose and then allowed to dry slowly in a wet linen towel.

## TRIFLES THAT COST.

Cold potatoes allowed to sour.  
Sour milk thrown away.  
The kerosene can left open to evaporate.  
Cold fish thrown away.  
Cakes permitted to mould.  
Lemons left to dry.  
Fat put in earthen dishes.  
The mustard cruse remaining open to dry.  
Canned goods left exposed in cans.  
Bread pan left with dough sticking to it.

## STARVING FOODS.

Many mothers allow their children to live almost entirely upon starvory foods, simply because they seem to prefer puddings of every variety to the more substantial dishes. The mother argues, "Well, let him make his dinner on the pudding, if he prefers it; it certainly is as nutritious as anything else on the table." But it should be remembered that those foods that are pure starch, as corn-starch, or corn flour, so called, and all those that thicken in like manner, contain but little proportion of nutriment, being less sustaining and also more difficult of digestion than starchy bread. In all cases, food that contains traces of bran, and also gluten, gum, sugar, cellulose and saline matter, especially the phosphate, in proportion to the starch, are to be preferred.

If the child has formed a taste for puddings until the appetite craves these alone, and no other form of food seems desirable, the puddings can at least be varied, and need not necessarily be made only from starvory foods; plain fruit puddings—with stale bread for a foundation—all sorts of custards, and eggs and milk form a good substitute.—Home Queen.

## RECIPES.

Transparent Pie—Four eggs, two cups sugar, two tablespoons melted butter. This will make two pies.  
Cream Pie—Yellows of five eggs, one teaspoon butter, one tablespoon flour. This will make three pies. Put the whites on top.

Caramel Cake—Three cups brown sugar, two-thirds cup butter, one cup sweet milk, fresh, cook twenty minutes, or until almost candy; spread between layers.  
Mexican Omelet—Heat the third of a minced, peeled, green pepper, from which the seeds have been taken, and half a dozen shrimps in half a cupful of white sauce; simmer for three minutes, and fold half in an omelet of six eggs, pouring the rest around.

French Carrots—Boil young carrots in just enough water to cover until tender, then cut them into halves lengthwise. Melt some butter in a hot spider. When it bubbles lay in the carrots (a pint), and dust them with a spoonful of sugar; a heaping spoonful of salt and half a spoonful of pepper and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Fry until the edges become crisp and brown.

Omelet Souffle a la Creme—Four eggs, two tablespoons of sugar, a speck of salt, half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract, one cupful of whipped cream. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and gradually beat the sugar and the flavor into them. When well beaten, add the yolks, and lastly the whipped cream. Bake a dish slightly buttered and holding a quart. Pour the mixture into this, and bake just twelve minutes. Serve the moment it is taken from the oven.